NAVIGATION. The Apportionment Bill was debated for three hours in Committee of the Whole of the Assemand after being amended was reported to the House and ordered to a third ing. A bill was introduced in the Senate providing for further aid to discharged conviets; also a bill creating a State Board of Railroad Commissioners. The Eric and Oswego Canals will be open to navigation on or before April 10. The Governor sent a message to the Senate disapproving the bill providing for the removal of convicts from prison to give evidence in courts of jus

proving the bill providing for the removal of convicts from prison to give evidence in corts of justice.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE APPOINTONERY BILL AMENDED AND PASSED TO A THIND READING BY THE ASSEMBLY—ALD TO DISCHARGE CONVEICE—BOARD OF A THEORY READING BY THE ASSEMBLY—ALD TO DISCHARGE CONVEICE—BOARD OF A THEORY READING BY THE ASSEMBLY—ALD TO DISCHARGE CONVEICE—BOARD OF A THEORY READING BY THE ASSEMBLY—ALD TO DISCHARGE CONVEICE—BOARD OF A THEORY READING BY THE ASSEMBLY—ALD TO DISCHARGE CONVEICE—BOARD OF A THEORY READING BY THE ASSEMBLY—ALD TO DISCHARGE CONVEICE—BOARD OF A THEORY READING BY THE ASSEMBLY—ALD TO DISCHARGE CONVEICE BY THE THEORY.

ALBANY, March, 19.—Mr. Alvord has had have been approved by experience. It is inought to be a proportion of the security of height and that resument the secure of the two proportions of the security of height and that resument is another to the security of height and that resument is another to the security of height and the security the AAVIII, AAVIIII and AAVIIII and Triets. The motion was adopted. The districts were rearranged as follows:

26. Cayuga, Seneca, Tompkins, Tioga.

27. Chemung, Steuben, Schuyler and Yates.

28. Wayne, Ontario, Livington. The bill was then reported to the House, and was sub

quently ordered to a third reading. Under a former system of prison managem ts, at the end of their terms of imprisonment, were put ut of the doors of prisons trequently without a penny heir pockets. Thus desilitie, they were strengly pixed to repeat at once the crimes, usually its, for which they had just endured panish. At present the railway fare of convicts is paid to rhomes and a small sam of money is given them this sum is not more than sufficient to sustain life wo or three days. A bill providing for a slight insee of the sum of money given to convicts, and eav provide them with more time for getting enment was introduced in the Senate for-day by Senator divin. The bill provides that, "in all cases where dets have not been allowed wages for work for over-the State agent for the guidance and employment.

by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. The commissioners are to hold office respectively for two, three and four years, and are to have a general supervision of all railroads in the State. Mest of the powers and duties given the railroad commissioners of Massachusetts are to be imposed upon those of this State. They are to examine the railroads, keep themselves informed as to their condition, the manner in which they are operated with reference to the security and accommendation of the public. The commissioners are authorized to examine the books of any railroad compans, to compel the production of copies of books, subpace with nesses and compertheir attendance. Any misconduct on the part of the railroads is to be reported to the Attorney-General, who is directed to take such proceeding therein as be may deem expedient. The commissioners are directed to prepare "a report setting torth the evils of the existing system of keeping railway accounts, and prepare a uniform system for the keeping of such accounts, and also prepare blanks to seethe uniformity in railway bonds, mortgages and certification.

rected to prepare "a report setting forth the evils of the existing system of keeping rathway accounts, and prepare a uniform system for the keeping of such accounts, and also prepare bianks to seem uniformity in railway bonds, mortgages and certificates of stock. Such report shall be submitted to the Legislature on March I, 1870." The commissioners are also to investigate any railroad accident and endeavor to ascertant its cause. The commissioners are to make an annual report to the Legislature. The annual expenses of the commissioners are not to exceed \$50,000.

The men who bow humbly to the demands of certain workingmen that Superlatendent Pulsbury shall stop work in the prisons gave tongue to these demands to-day in the Senare. A bill that authorized Superlatendent Pulsbury, Mr. Sincilar Tousey and Mr. A. C. Niven to select a site for a new State Prison, came up for discussion. Senator Jacobs endeavored to have attached to one of the sections the following significant section: "But said prison, if built, shall be so conducted as never to bring couviet labor in competition with honest labor." Seven Senators votted for this "workingman's platform," Senators Hogan, Hughes, Jacobs, Gakley, Payne, J. F. Pearce, and Turner. The notion was defeated, fifteen Senators voting against it. The bill was amended by giving the Licutenant-Governor the power to appoint the three metabers of the Prison Commission. SMr. Bergen introduced in the Assembly a bill providing that the work of any improvement in Brooklyn shall not be enferted into, or any bonds be issued for the work, till the assessment is made and two-thirds of the assessment actually collected; also, that the City of Brooklyn shall have full power, through its Common Council, to let or demise any of the docks and wharves surprounding the city, and the State is empowered to cede lands under water to the city. When the annual tax collected exceeds the amount actually needed and put in use, the Controller of the ext tax levy. The salaries of the recollected exceeds

year.

In the Senate, the Chair presented the reply of the Police Department of the City of New-York concerning the Police Life Insurance Fand. The report says that on December 31, 877, there were 9 orphans, 56 women and 114 men, all beneficiariss of the fund. The total income of the rund last year was \$65,184, and the payments for that year, \$62,367,57.

THE CANALS.

THE ERIE AND OSWEGO CANALS TO BE OPEN FOR

NAVIGATION ON APRIL 10-SUPERINTENDENT CLARK'S ECONOMICAL MEASURES.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 19 .- Mr. Clark, the Superintendent of Public Works, hopes to have the Eric Canal ready for navigation on or be-fore April 10. This is a month earlier than the usual time. The Oswego Canal will be opened on the same day, but owing to the greater amount of work to be done on the Champlain Canal, that will not be navigable till later. Moreover, the Champlain is not needed by commerce until long after the other canals are put in use. The State Engineer reported to Mr. Clark, yesterday, that the Eastern Division of the Erie Canal can be made ready for use in two weeks, and Deputy Superintendent Peck, of the Western Division. is of the same opinion regarding that division. The canal bed is reported in an excellent condition, owing to the warm Winter. The frost did not penetrate far into the banks or bed, and with the milder weather there came heavy rains which beat down the earth, loosened by the escaping vapors.

The Superintendent will not make extensive changes The Superintendent will not make extensive changes in the force of subordinates of the Canal Department or change the methods of management, until after a year's trial. He has slightly reduced the force, however, discharging twenty-one foremen, who received a yearly salary of \$1,000 each, and twenty-one clerks, who were paid \$900 each yearly. This will save the \$100 yearly. In order to still further lessen the expense of keeping the causis in good order, the Superintendent deaires the passage of bills by the Lexisature which will enable him to make all the purchases for the canals, Under the old system of managing the canals, twenty-one superintendents made all the purchases, and their bills were unditted by the Auditor of the Canal Department, The Superintendent reasons that by buying at whoiceale

he can make more favorable purchases for the State than can twenty-one persons in various parts of the State buying the same quantity in twenty-one different portions. Bills for supplying hemlock lumber were recently received from widely separated sections of the State, one of which stated that the price of hemlock was \$13 per 1,000 feet, and the other \$17 per 1,000 feet; yet both were from localities where hemlock is abundant. As the Superintendent had had experience recently in buying hemlock lumber for Sing Sing Prison, he was able to judge which price was the fair one to pay. Probably there will not be much of a rush of grain through the banal the first month after it is opened, there having been little commerce on the great lakes as yet.

CRIMINALS AS WITNESSES. VETO BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE BILL AUTHORIZ-ING THE REMOVAL OF CONVICTS FROM PRISON TO TESTIFY IN COURT.

ALBANY, March 19.-Governor Robinson sent to the Senate to-day a message accompanying Senate Bill No. 74, entitled an act to amend/section 1, article 1, title 1, chapter 9, of part III, of the Revised Statutes, entitled: "Of the writ of habeas corpus and certorar in certain cases," which he returned without his ap

CONTRACTS FOR THE NEW CAPITOL.

ALBANY, March 19 .- The awards of contracts to the lowest bidders for the completion of the north centre of the new Capitol were made this evening by the commissioners, as follows: Carpenter work, ing, Pierce, Butler & Pierce, of Elmira, at 87,974; gas fifting, Walworth Manufacturing Company, of Boston, at 81,713; heating, Frederick Tudor & Co., of Boston, at 829,441 83; iron work, sulfivan & Bice, of Albany, at 816,746. The other contracts will be awarded to-mor-

FIFTY-ONE GRADUATES IN PHARMACY.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE COLLEGE OF

PHARMACY-ADDRESS BY ROSSITER W. RAYMOND. A large audience gathered, last evening, in A large dutal the forty-eighth annual commenc-taent of the College of Pharmacy. The front of the stage blossomed with gorgeous bouquets for the graduates, and npon the reading table was a fine spectroscope. Upon the stage were President McIntyre, Professors C. F. Chandler, F. D. Day and other members of the faculty.

Chandler, F. D. Day and other members of the faculty. The | Charles F. Rice and many others, and the graduating

The exercises were opened by the President, Ewen Mc Intyre, who congrutulated the students on the comple-tion of their course and the high standing they had tion of their course, and the high standing they had gained in their examinations. He then presented diplomss to the graduates. Prizes, given by the Alumii Association to the three students passing the best examinations, were then awarded; the gold medal to George D. Haves, of New-York; the silver medal to Sias H. Moete, of Pawiet, Vt.; and the bronze medal to Daniel Huber, of New-York.

The roll of honor was read by Professor Chandler. It conversed the names of seven students, beside the three

ir. of New-York.

The roll of honor was read by Professor Chandler. It comprised the names of seven students, beside the three prize men, who had received an average above eighty percent on their examination papers. Professor Chandler said that forty-nine members of the class had answered an average of more than sixty per cont of the questions on examination. This is regarded as extremely creditable, as the greater number were employed throughout the day in druggists shops and could only give their leisure for study.

Rossiter W. Raymond gave the address of the evening. He said he did not owe the honor of speaking on this occasion to any familiarity with pharmacy. He never made any medicine, and never took any when he could help it. Still it was not unwholesome for any profession to learn the opinions of outsiders. The speaker alluded in an off-hand way to Esculavius, Galen, the alchemists and other "ancient worthles who killed and cured and were gathered to their fathers." He continued: "This is an age of the subdivision of labor; the specialist rules. If there is such a thing as progress in medicine, it must rest upon the integrity of the pharmacist! Soda water and fancy soap, patent pilis and bitters! His field will be to supply physicians with pure medicines, to explore the fresh domain of vanitary science in which Professor Chamiler holds in this city and on this continent such an honored position. [Applance.] His will also be the task to give us pure food, pure air, pure water."

Diplomas were conferred upon the following graduates, affty-one in number:
Bagley, G. P. Jacobas, J. B. Reynolds, R. J.

uates, fifty-one in	number:	
Hagley, G. P. Baxter, A. P. Baxter, A. P. Behrens, A. C. Behrens, H. L. F. Brunnet, C. W. Brunnet, C. W. Brunnet, C. W. Brogsherty, S. E. Drossher, M. C. Edilch, A. A. Fyrans, H. W. Gans, G. Ghtymayer, W. Hayes, G. D. Hubler, D., Jr. Huber, D., Jr. Inness, G.	Jacobns, J. B. Kocler, W. H. Kotchun, L. G. Kochler, C. G. Kanath, J. B. Leibe, D. Liell, E. N. Linerseen, F. W. McTver, S. McMabon, J. McTyer, S. McMabon, J. More, S. H. Morre, S. H. Morre, S. H. Morre, A. J. Muller, W. H. Pottbeir, C. Reymolds, C. E.	Reynolds, R. J. Riceker, W. F. Roth, E. Schelpert, J. W. Schleisinger, L. J. Scheryner, G. Smith, W. A. Snelling, A. T. Stevenson, A. F. Thurn, L. Vandenher den, R. Walker, W. M. Weber, P. Weisemann, L. F. Weisemann, L. F. Winner, J.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S REJECTED OFFER.

NO FURITIER NEGOTIATIONS IN REGARD TO THE FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT BONDS PROBABLE AT PRESENT-FAILURE OF THE PLAN FOR WHICH THE NEW SYNDICATE WAS INTENDED.

Members of the proposed new Four-andne-half Per Cent Syndicate, referred to in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, state that they do not intend to take any immediate steps to urge Secretary Sherman to reconsider his determination not to sell the \$100,000,000 4½ per cent bonds in the Treasury at the price offered on Saturday-161.75. One of them said yesterday that Secretary Sherman made a great mistake in withholding from sale so great an amount of the 4½ per cent bonds, and they would decline to entertain any proposition to purchase either a large or small quantity of them at from 3 to 4 per cent above the New-York quotations. They did not believe that the Government would be able to place these bonds in any considerable quantity abroad. As evidence of this, it was stated by this member that, when the 4 per cent bonds were subscribed for it was with great difficulty that the Rothschilds were persuaded to take \$10,000,000 of the \$75,000,000 is sued, and most of these they returned to the American members of the Syndicate for sale. As an additional reason why Government securities bearing a low rate of interest cannot be disposed of in Europe, Syndicate bankers say that bonds are coming here freely from Europe; that \$2,000,000 of bonds arrived here on Monday, and that a cable dispatch was received yesterday to dispose of \$1,000,000 bew fives at the current New-York market quotations.

It is also stated that if Secretary Sherman had shown esterday, state that they do not intend to take any im-

to dispose of \$1,000,000 new tives at the current New-York market quotations.

It is also stated that if Secretary Sherman had shown a disposition to soil the 4½ per cent bonds at 101.75 gold, the Syndicate was prepared to purchase gradually the entire \$100,000,000. The negotiation is now re-garded is sended, and the Syndicate nembers do not think any further proposition will be made at present either by the Secretary or the Syndicate. They say that practically the Syndicate as now composed will dissolve.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN ROBBED. HUTCHINS, Texas, March 19 .- Train No. 4 n the Houston and Texas Central Railway, due here at

10:05 o'clock last night, was robbed by four masked men. The express car was taken possession of, the mail car was plundered, and the express messenger, Thomas, was wounded.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. WITHDRAWING UNCONSTITUTIONAL BILLS - DEMO CRATIC POLITICIANS FRUSTRATED—BILLS PASSED AND INTRODUCED-THE CONSTITUTIONAL CON-

VENTION. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. TRENTON, March 19 .- The Democrats, after loundering about for more than two months in vain eforts to enact unconstitutional laws, have finally been suppressed by three Judges of the Supreme Court. It is and fateresting fact that the three Judges-Vanstekle, Dixon and Reed-are appointees of ex-Governor Bedle, who appeared for the losing side, and that the very argument which he used in his veto of the Carscallen Jersey City Bill, two years ago, was quoted against him by the counsel resisting the application for a mandamus in the Newark Ward Bill case, which was decided yesterday. This decision has entirely frustrated the plans and ities from the machinations of the worst elements in the Democratic party. The decision comes with greater force from the fact that two of the three judges, all of whom were agreed, are Democrats. Ex-Governor Bedle has intimated that the case will be taken remain in session pending the decision. This defeat of the opponents of local seif-government ts bailed with satisfaction by the Republicans generally and by the better class of Democrats. The act declared meconstitutional affects only the City of Newark, but the principal estab-lished will prevent legislative interference with munici-pal governments, and particularly in the matter of chang-

pal governments, and particularly in the mater of changing ward boundaries and ordering new elections. In consequence of this decision, all bills of a similar character have been either withdrawn or indefinitely postponed. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate reported to-day adversely upon seventeen different bills, two of which are bills changing the ward boundaries of cities, and the others were in the form of supplements to city charters. The adverse reports are based on the unconstitutionality of such legislation, and they were concurred in.

In the House Mr. Tilden, withdraw the bill providing for the repeat of the Jersey City District Court Act. The bill providing for an increase of the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to \$200 coning up on its final passage, was warmly discussed. It was passed by a vote of 31 to 13. On motion of Mr. Duryee, the Senate was requested to return to the House the bill providing for the redistricting of Essex County.

Bills were introduced in the House; By Mr. O'Brien, an act to authorize the formation of gas light companies, which antihorizes any three or more persons to form a company for the purpose of manufacturing and supplying gas for lighting the streets and public and private buildings of any city, village or town. By Mr. J. Stevens, an act affecting the government of cities in this State as to certain of their internal affairs. This is an act, general in form, to amend the charter of Jersey City, and to accomplish what was intended by Assembly Bill No. 200, which, under the decision of the Supreme Court rendered yesterday, is unconstitutional. By Mr. Rider, a farther supplement to an act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish. By Mr. Gomer, an act, general in form, to amend the salary of members of the Board of Assessment and Revision of Tixes, in Newark, at \$2,500 each, per annum. By Mr. McDonald, an act concerning cities, which provides that Boards of Aldermen shall have control of the construction and repair of public bailding

Chancellor; by Mr. Moore, a supplement authorizing the Commissioners of the shaking fund to receive and take as assets a conveyance of any recal estate or other property in satisfaction of any mortzone or debt, and they may rent or lease the same; by Mr. Hobart, an act relative to the managers of the State Asylum for the insene at Morristown.

The bill providing for a Constitutional convention, coming up on its second rending in the House, provoked discussion. A motion to indefinitely pos-pone the bill was lost. After a few triffing ancendments had been made, the bill was ordered to a third reading. As the bill now stands, the convention will consist of eighty-one members—one from each county and one from each Assembly District, to be elected in the House; An act defining the duties of township committees in certain cases; supplement to an act concerning dover, permitting the purchaser of real estate to set off one-third of the same and make that alone responsible for any dower interest; relative to fees of instees of the peace and ountables; supplement checouraging the creation of two libraries.

NEW-JERSEY PRISON METHODS.

SEPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE-GENERAL MOTT VINDICATED-HIS MANAGEMENT A CREDIT TO HIMSELF AND THE STATE. TRESTON, March 19 .- The Joint Committee

n State Prison, who have for the past two months been avestigating the management of that institution and te charges of ernelty against General Mott, the keeper, made a report to the Senate and General As-sembly this afternoon, which was made the special order for next Thursday morning in the House. The committee speak of the thorough examination they have made of the charges, and arrive at the following

conclusions:

1. That the boot-heed gag is a device made of leather, somewhat in the shape of a boot heel, and is used to compet silence on the part of persistently noisy prisoners. It is so constructed as to cause the least inconvenience consistent with the end desired, and is less painful and otherwise an improvement upon the old form of gag. Its use is not dangerous nor cruel, and the committee see no necessity for its removal.

2. There is no testimany that such an instrument as a paddle was ever used.

3. The charge that the prisoners have been punished by having cold water thrown upon them while naked is untrue. There was one case in which a filthy prisoner was cleaned in this way.

4. That there has been in use for a number of years, and under several keepers, an instrument of punishment called recently "the stretcher."

4. That there has been in use for a number of years, and under several keepers, an instrument of punishment called recently "the stretcher."
The committee describe the instrument, and say that the severity of the punishment by this method has been shown by the testimony to be entirely dependent upon whether the embrit is allowed to remain wholly or partially uron his feet, or to be entirely withdrawn from them, and the weight bearing correspondingly upon his wrists. The committee say that General Mott, the present keeper from the several control this existent of numbers them. wris's. The committee say that General Mott, the present keeper, found this system of panishment in vogue when he took control. He has centimed its use, but has made some changes so as to allow more liberty of move-

when he took control. He has continued its use, but has made some changes so as to allow more liberty of movement.

The certainty of punishment has been found to have a good effect upon the discipline of the prison. Prisoners were never punished for the first offence, and only for repeated violation of the rules is the stretcher or any punishment reserved to. Punishment on the stretcher has always been for a specified time, not exceeding forty manutes, and often only firteen or twenty minutes, during which at periods of about ive minutes each, the condition of the convict was under the supervision of the person conducting the punishment. At no time has any prisoner been drawn off his feet.

The case of Jacob Snook, who died in the stretcher, is referred to, and the details of his punishment are given. The committee say that all the evidence shows that Snook was a man of good physique, well developed, and looked like one is good health. There were no indications which could have caused any apprehension that the result of the punishment would be different from that in other cases, and they are of opinion that death resulted from a discussed condition of the brain, accelerated by the punishment, as it would have been by any nervous shock or undue excitement, excrimin or emotion. They think the stretcher dangetous in its operations when carelessly managed, and, inasmuch as its application has been under the count of the marshal, the committee think that it should clitier be abolished or used under the constant supervision of the keeper.

The general management of the prison is highly commended, and the committee asy that the discipline, sanitary condition and zood order reflect great credit alike upon the keeper and the State. The committee speak of the charge in regard to the use of alcohol poured upon a man's back, and then fired, in order to test cases of feigned epilepsy. The test was successful and produced a reformation; it did no permanent injury, and was recognized by some medical authorities. The committee

NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- Lieutenant Wiltiam C. Gibson is ordered to the Navy Yard, New-York. Commander Mitton Haxton has reported his return home from the European Station, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Not "Back" Ward.—Ferryman: "One penny, please, sir." Yokel: "Ain't got only a 'a'pny." Ferryman: "The charge is one penny." Yokel (who's fond of being on the river): "Well, take me back again, then."—[Fun.

XLVth CONGRESS .-- IId Session.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. THE TEXAS PACIFIC AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAIL-ROAD BILLS-DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE TIMBER DEPREDATIONS - MAJORITY AND MI-NORITY REPORTS IN THE HOUSE ON DOOR KEEPER POLK-PENSION, WEST POINT ACADEMY AND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILLS.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, March 19, 1878.
Mr. MATTHEWS (Rep., Ohio) said he was directed by the majority of the Committee on Railroads to report back Senate bills amendatory of and supple-mentary to the act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, introduced by Mr. Johnson (Dem., Va.), on the 10th of December last, and another introduced by Mr. Dorsey (Dem., Ark.), on the 11th of December, with a substitute, and to recommend its passage.

Placed on the calendar.

He also reported from the same committee a Senate He also reported from the same committee a Senate bill to authorize the Southern Pacific Ruitroad Company to extend its railroad and telegraph line easierly from its present eastern terminus in Arizona to a point on the Rio Grande, at or near El Paso, and to add in building the same, and said it was reported without amendment and without recommendation. Placed on the calendar. Mr. MITCHELL (Rep., Oregon), from the Committee on Bailroads, reported with an amendment, in the mature of a substitute, the Senate bill amendatory of the act granting lands to add in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnyulle, Oregon. Placed on the calendar.

Bills were introduced and referred, among them the following:

McMinnville, Oregon. Placed on the catendar.

Bills were introduced and referred, among them the following:

By Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.), by request, for the better protection of acting plays and dramatic literature. Referred to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. EUSTIS (Dem., La.)—To authorize the Barrataria Saip Canal Company*to construct and operate a ship canal from New-Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico through the lands and waters of the United States, and to grant to said company the right of way for that purpose. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MATTHEWS (Rep., Ohio) submitted a resolution directing the Attorney-General to report to the Senate whether the lands and rights granted by the United States to the State of Indiana, by the act of May 6, 1824, to authorize the State of In lians to open a canal through the public lands, to connect the navigation of the Rivers Wabash and Maani with Lake Erie, have, according to the terms of said act, reverted to the United States; and, if so, what action on the part of the United States; legislative or otherwise, is necessary and proper to enable it to obtain possession thereof. Agreed to.

Mr. McDONALD (Dem., Ind.) called up House bill to authorize the granting of an American register to a foreign built snip, for the purposes of the Woodruff Scientific Expedition Around the World, which was discussed at length yesterday, and it was passed as it came from the House, without amendment and without further debate.

Mr. PADDOCK (Rep., Neb.) called up Sanate bill to

from the House, without amendment and where ther debate.

Mr. PADDOCK (Rep., Neb.) called up Senate bill to amend section 2,464 of the Ravised Statutes, relating to the cultivation of timber on the public domain, which was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour and then laid aside. During the discussion, Mr. IN-GALLS (Rep., Kan.) said the Timber Culture Act had fatted in every particular to meet the expectations of its advocates. Instead of being beneficial it had been injurious. The whole thing had been a systematic evasion and frand, as people often claimed land after planting a few switches not as large as gooseberry bushes.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Pacifle Railroad Sinking Fund Bill. Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ala.) argued that Congress had

power to alter, amend and repeal the Pacific Raffroad acts, and these companies must be controlled by the legacts, and these companies must be companies, and said islative authority of the Government. He referred to the great amount of capital of these companies, and said they employed thousands of persons, all controlled by a few directors. There were kingdoms in the world, the rulers of which by diese power than some of these railroad officials. It was fer the good of the public that Congress should exercise its constitutional power over these corporations, the creatures of its will. If Congress had no such power, then it would require few more glanatic corporations to be created to absorb all the powers of Congress, leave the Government stranded and the people at the mercy of these corporations. He argued that, if Congress had the power to unmake them. Branch roads had been built by these roads, they had nofillons in their treasuries, and the people of the country were crushed with taxation to pay interest on this doct. He would not deny that these roads had brought about increased commerce, but many persons would have preferred that these roads should not have been completed, on account of the disgrace it had caused the country. Witness the graves flied by more who were chonorable. islative authority of the Government. He referred to

THE POLICY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ATTACKED.

The Sinking Fund Bill was then laid aside with the un-

derstanding that it should be the unfinished business to-morrow, and the Senate took up the House bill author-izing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary cierks, and making an appropriation for the same, also making appropriations for detecting trespass

making appropriations for detecting trespass on certain lands in certain States, and for other ourposes. The Committee on Appropriations submitted an amendment to strike out of the charse au-thorizing the Servetary of the Treasury to employ tem-porary elerks, the words "not exceeding twenty." and

the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks without mentioning the number, and appropriating therefore \$20,000, instead of \$6,500. Agreed to.

Another amendment appropriating \$2,000 for care of houses and wagons for the Treasury Department was agreed to.

The Committee on Appropriations reported the following amendment:

And provided further, that where wood and timber lands in the Territories of the United States are not surveyed and of-tered for sale in proper subdivisions, convenient of access, no money herein appropriated shall be used to collect any charge for wood or timber cut on public lands in the Territories of the United States for the use of actual settlers in the Territo-nes, and not for export. es, and not for export.

Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.) moved to amend the last line of

Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.) moved to amend the last line of the amendment so as to read; "not for sale or export;" and, in support of the amendment, argued that men should not be allowed to go upon public land and make timber an article of meridandise. He favored limiting the cutting to wood for actual use only.

Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.) said the effect of this amendment, if adopted, would be to prevent any man from using wood unless he cut it binself. He read from a recent interview with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, published in Taw New-Young Transac, to show why settlers should be allowed the use of timber, etc.

ing word under an even the provent, any man from some word unders the cut thisself. He read from a real form that the contract is also as the contract of the constitute of the provided by the contract of the constitute of appropriations, and arguest that every means should be three to rever a people from plunders. All, TALLES (dep., Cu) said the had noticel, where ever a measure was proposed ner for the interest of the every a measure was proposed ner for the interest of the every a measure was proposed ner for the interest of the every a measure was proposed ner for the interest of the every a measure was proposed ner for the interest of the every a measure was proposed ner for the interest of the every a measure was proposed ner for the interest of the every a measure was proposed ner for the interest of the every a measure was proposed ner for the interest of the every and the thin the every an event of the event o

exactions which irresponsible agents may inflict on them.

OPPRESSION AND ROBBERY OF THE POOR.

Mr. EUSTIS (Dem., La.) said he would vote against any appropriation to pay the special agents of the Department of the Interior who were engaged in the business of discovering and prosecuting persons who were ebarged with trespassing on the public lands. These agents, instead of being rewarded, as suggested by the Secretary, should be dismissed with disgrace from the service. He cared not how severe the words of rebuke were by the cloquent Senator from Maine (Mr. Blaine) and he (Mr. Eustie) knew that the country, when the instory of this timber business should be fully developed, would condemn the conduct of the Secretary of the Interior. He then referred to Mr. Carter the special agent of the Interior beoartment sent to Louisiana, and said he could hardly believe that the Secretary of the Interior knew of all his acts in regard to timber seizures in that State. The property of people of Louisiana was seized, and in less than twenty-four hours the owners were reduced to begary and starvation. The people absolutely knew nothing of the proceedings ordered by the Department of the Interior, which were of a despote character. Seizures, were made on informal legal papers.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) argued that if the legal pro-

legal papers.
Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) argued that if the legal pro-ceedings were irregular the Judge who issued the writs was responsible, and not the agent of the Interior De-

was responsible, and not the agent of the Interior Department.

Mr. EUSTIS replied that the agent had to swear that certain timber was the property of the Government before the Judge would issue a writ. The agent did so swear, and then it was the duty of the Judge to issue the proceeding. The matter should have been left with the District-Attorney, who should have satisfied himself as to the title of the Government to the timber before the issue of any writ for its seizure. One man who had cut timber from land which he had owned for twenty years had it seized. He (Mr. Eustis) called such action oppression, spoliation and robbery of the poor. He was glad this discussion had taken place. It would teach the secretary of the Interior that it was his duty to inquire into the conduct of his special agents, charged with delicate duties. It would teach him that this was a Government of law, not of men.

PERSONALITIES.

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Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.) said that dipon the principle which the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) had advocated, the State of Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) had advocated, the State of Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) had advocated, the State of Massachusetts would never have been settled. Provincialism was the curse of this country. When Western Senators got up here and asked for the people of the West the privilege which had been enjoyed by the people of Massachusetts. Vermont and other States, they were sneered at and their wants were measured by some county of Massachusetts. This provuncialism he was opposed to. It was unworthy of a debate like this. Western Senators were not to be turned from their convictions on this matter by sneers and statements that they desired to attack the Secretary of the Interior. No one thought of attacking the Secretary of the Interior, in their property seized and they themselves charged with being thieves and plunderers. The policy of the present Secretary of the Interior was contrary to the whole policy of the Government in regard to timber lands. The action was caused by a desire to gain a cleap reputation as a reformer. A considerate Secretary, instead of turning the Interior Department into a linekster shop to peddie out wood, would have called the attention of Congress to the matter and asked for remedial legislation.

Mr. DAWES said the remarks of the Senator from California (Mr. Sargent) were as much uncalled for by the debate as they were by good breeding, and his allusions to Massachusetts—
Mr. Nargenty were as much uncalled for by the debate as they were by good breeding, and his allusions to Massachusetts—
I deny that I said anything.

to Massachusetts—
Mr. SARGENT—Will you please quote anything I said about Massachusetts I I deny that I said anything.
Mr. DAWES—I have the floor and will not yield.
Mr. SARGENT—As I yielded to the Senator from Massachusetts so frequently I see that his good breeding does not correspond.

Mr. DAWES—The Senator's memory is as bad as his manners.
Continuing his remarks in reply to Mr. Sargent, Mr. DAWES argued that thousands of cords of wood were cut from the public lands in the Territories and ready for the market, and it was that plunder the Secretary of the Interior sought to stop, no matter how much he might be denounced for being over zealous.

Mr. SARGENT said the Senator from Massachusetts in his original speech spoke of the people of the Territories as thieves and plunderers. Did the Senator think that remark was consistent with good breeding! Mr. Sargent denied that he referred to the State of Massachusetts when he spoke of provincialism. He referred to the remarks of the Senator (Mr. Dawes), and he thought he was entitled to an apology from the Senator for questioning his manners.

Mr. DAWES also explained bis remarks, and said he had no disposition to induke in any remarks offensive to the Senator from California. He did not mean to speak of the people of the Territories as plandierers, but he did mean to say that those who were taking property from the public domain were plundering it.

THE SECRETARY DEFENDED.

Mr. HOAR (Rep., Mass.) argued that it was a bad thing for either branch of Congress to undertake to condemn a public officer for doing his duty, the neglect of which would have made him liable to impeachment. The Secretary of the Interior, in the very first report he ever made to Congress, called attention at length to this very subject of timber depredations. Congress, over and ever again, refused to modify or change the Timber Depredation Act, and now charges were being made against a swern public officer for enforcing a law to protect public property, when Congress had over and over again refused to modify the law.

Mr. MATTHEWS (Rep., Ohio) said it had been the practice of the executive officers of the Government to punish those trespassing upon the public lands for firewood or any other purpose, and he challenged the Senator from Maine (Mr. Blaho) to point to any statute authorizing settlers to cut fire-wood from the public lands. Mr. BlaANE asked if it was a proper policy to charge \$1 a cord for stumpage.

SI a cord for stumpage.

Mr. MATTHEWS said it was not, but it was the policy of law, not the policy of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. BLAINZ challenged the Secretary of the Interior. to point to an instance where settlers had been charged

Stumpege.

Mr. INGAULS (Rep., Kansas)—I can do it.

Mr. BLAINE—Well I Let's hear it.

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Mr. BLAINE—Well I Let's hear it.

Mr. Edamed. Commissioner of the General Land Office in 1864, issued to public land officers to punish time in the senate with the report of the Secretary of the Interior for that year. In reply to a question by Mr. Blaine, Mr. Incalis stated that the reports showed that since the 1st of January, 1856, the sum of \$199,998 50 had been smid life the Treasury on account of timber depredations.

Product discussion, the Vice-President laid before the

Penning discussion, the vice-President and occore has Senate the Military Academy Appropriation Bill, with the message from the House of Representatives disa-greeing to the various amountments of the Senate to that bill. On motion of Mr. WINDOM, the Senate insisted upon its amendment, and a Committee of Conference was The Senate then, at 5:30 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Committee on Civil Service Reform, through Mr. HARRISON (Dem., III.), submitted the ma-jority report of that committee on the matter of the charges against Doorkeeper Polk., It declares Polk to be charges against Doorkeeper Folk., it occurres folk to be unfit for the responsibilities of the position, and recom-mends the adoption of a resolution declaring the office of Poetkeeper vacant, and devolving the dattles on the Sergeani-zi-Arms until the appointment or a new Door-keeper. The menority report, sixted by Messrs. Cook (Dem., Gal), Craveus (Dem., Ark.), Garth (bem., Ais.), and Henry (Dem., Md.) declares that no corruption hav-ing been proven or even charged against Colonic Polk, it would be a grievous wrong to adopt the majority resolu-tion.

tion.
The reports were ordered printed and recommitted, and Mr. HARRISON gave notice that he would not call the matter up before Salurday next.
The SPEAKER then proceeded to call committees for

THE COURTS.

A HEAVY DRAIN ON INSURANCE FUNDS. PAYMENTS TO REFEREES, LAWYERS AND OTHERS FROM THE ECLECTIC'S ASSETS.

Judge Van Hoesen filed yesterday his decree in the suit of Augustus P. Masters against the Eclectic Life Insurance Company, disposing of the deposit with Life insurance Company, disposing of the deposit with the Insurance Department, amounting now to a little over \$100,000. The company was placed in the hands of Philo T. Ruggies, receiver, September 12, 1873, John N. Lewis was appointed referee to hear the claims of all creditors; William H. Leonard was afterward appointed referee to decide how the fund in the Insurance Department should be distributed. Henry P. Pultz was appointed referee to decide how much the referee and the lawyers should be paid. The Attorney, referees and the lawyers should be paid. The Attorney. General came in and was represented at first by Miller,

General came in and was represented at first by Miller, Peet & Opdyke, and afterwards by Peter B. Olney, and the case went twice to the Court of Appeals on a collateral question, and has been arxued in the Court of Common Piens four or five times.

Judge Van Hoesen in his decree directs that the fundafter certain payments, shall be paid to policy-holders and none of it to general creditors until they are satisfied. The policy-holders are to be paid pro rate on their claims, without preference, but the holders of "death claims," accraing before September 12, 1873 (that date is to be taken as fixing the legal position of all creditors and the company), are to have their claims allowed at the face of the policy, less what the holder may have then owed to the company, while the policy-holders are to be of the valuation of their policies less what they owed the company, to be adjusted according to the statute of mutual credits. The expenses of the Attorney-General are to be paid out of the fund. The policy-bolders are to pay out of their shares the expenses necessarily incident to the ascertaims and the receiver is to prepare a schedule of these claims and file it with the decree.

The "certain payments" mentiened above are as fellows:

dyke, counsel fee. 100 00 John M. FILEgerale P.B. Ohney, coun.fee 1,000 00 Commissioner... Commissioner... Philo T. Ruggle counsel fee. 8,972 00 disbursements... .\$16,455.08

The fees of Philo T. Ruggles, as receiver, and of his clerk, John N. Sewall, are also to be paid with the above.

DOUBLE RENT FOR LIQUOR SELLING.

OVEL PROCEEDINGS ON A COVENANT IN A LEASE, Elizabeth C. Jay leased a lot at Elm and Walker-sts. to William H. Bennett and one Abrahams at \$2,600 a year. She put in the lease a covenant that if liquor were sold on the premises, it should be at her option either to dispossess the tenants or to collect double rent. The tenants sublet the ground floor to Henry Dralle, who kept a restaurant and drinking saloon. Miss Jay thereupon demanded double rent which was refused, and she began dispossession proceedings before Civil Justice Clancy. He took the view that the added rent under the covenant was a penalty which might be sued for, but that its non-payment gave him no authority to act in eviction proceedings, and disulsed the proceedings.

From this Miss Jay appealed by certiorarl, and the cover was argued vesterily in Sourceme Court, General

the proceedings.

From this Miss Jay appealed by certiorari, and the case was argued yesterday in Supreme Court, General Term. Decision was reserved.

Meanwhile Miss Jay has brought another eviction proceeding. Draile had no becase. She, therefore, brought proceedings in eviction before the same Justice, under the Hiegal Trade Act, and under the provision of the Civil Damage Act providing that "the unlawful sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors shall work a forfeiture of all rights of the lessee, or tenant under any lesse or contract of rent upon the premises." The tremats claimed, first, that selling liquors was not in itself an dilagul act, and second, that the tenants were not the offenders and therefore not responsible, and the under the statute as his landlord and not to their landlord. Judge Clancey dismissed this proceeding also, and Miss Jay annealed. The argument of the appeal was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, and will be closed to-day. Lewis L. Delafield appears for Miss Jay; James R. Adams for the tenants, and William F. Pitshke for Henry Draile.

Miss Jay has also began a suit in the Supremor Court against her tenants for the double rent.

TWEED TO BE CALLED AS A WITNESS. THE CITY'S CLAIM OF FRAUD IN THE FIRST AVENUE CONTRACT.

The third trial of the suit of Charles G. Waterbury against the City was begun yesterday, before Judge Potter, in Supreme Court, Circuit. It is on a condudge Potter, in Supreme Court, Cream. It is on a contract for regulating and grading First-ave., between Eighty-second and One-hundred-and-minin-sts., made between William M. Tweed, as Commissioner of Public Works, and John L. Brown, the contractor. This contract Works, and John L. Brown, the contractor. This contract was approved by the Commission of 1872, appointed to inquire into the honesty of contracts and approve such as should not appear to be dishonest notwithstanding any technical defects. The ciaim in this suit is for \$35,166, with interest from August 8,1871, but there is nearly, \$500,000 depending on the same question, and Corporation Counsel Widney has fought it very carriestly. Twice the plaintiff, who is assignee of the claim, has succeeded at Circuit, and twice the General Term has ordered a new trial.

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COLLECTING UNCLAIMED INTEREST. CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY AND PORGERY-A NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED IN ONE CASE.

Thomas G. Douglas, of Holly Springs, Miss., fermerly mayor of that city, and more recently Treasury clerk at Washington, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Benedict, on a charge of defrauding the Govern-ment by forgery. It is alleged that Douglas ascertained the names of persons to whom the Government owed large sums of money, to which they did not know they were sums of money, to which they did not know they were cuttiled, and senght to obtain this money frauduleatly. A conspiracy, it is further alleged, was formed between Douglas, John A. Grow, a lawyer of New-Orleans, where he formerly edited The New-Orleans Republican, W. H. Gildersdeeve, and Charles Richardson. One of the number, it is charged, forged the name of John Statterly, to whom the Government owed \$0.000 interest on United States registered bends. Statterly lives at No. 113 last One-hundred-and-weight-st, and is partially insaes. When an attempt was made to collect the money, the accused nersons were arrested.

When an aitempt was made to collect the money, the accused persons were arrested.

When the case of Deuglas came up yesterday, Assistant District-Attorney Fiero was granted permission by the court to enter a notic prosequi on the indictment for forgery, for which Douglas was to be tried vesterday. There still remains the indictment for canspiracy, for which he will be tried this or next week. His counsel will move this morning that he be placed under light bail. The trial of Grow will begin this morning.

SWINDLING AN IMMIGPANT.

Jacob Ottenheim applied by habeas corpus to Judge Lawrence, yesterday, for his release. He had been held for trial by Police-Justice Murray on charges of larceny, and for obtaining goods by false pretences It was alleged that he induced William Wolvers, & newly-arrived immigrant, to come to his hotel; that Wolvers intrusted his money to him; that a man named Wolvers intrusted his money to him; that a man named Saunders came in, and pretended to have a warrant for Wolvers, and took him to the City Hall, Ottenheim accompanying them. Saunders then suggested to Wolvers that if he would pay \$100 he would let him go. Ottenheim advised him to consoly, and Wolvers then diracted Ottenheim to pay the money to Saunders.

Assistant-District-Attorney Leary concoded that this did not present a case either of larceny or false pretences, but claimed that it did present two crimes, a conspiracy to defraud and an attempt to exter money by threats of a criminal presecution. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

A STOCKHOLDER SUED ON A JUDGMENT. Joseph Agate leased the first floor of No. 645 Broadway to the Manhattan Sewing Machine Com-pany for \$7,000 a year. Not getting his rent for the five months preceding May 1, 1875, he sued the company and got judgment for \$2,085 95. He then sued William S. Nichols, who was a stockholder to the amount of \$8,900. The company's stock had never been fully paid. The main defence was that there had been a settlement of this judgment, and that the perendant had paid more of the judgments against the company then the amount of his stock. The plaintiff replies that Mr. Nichols compromised but did not pay those judgments.

The case is now out trial before Judge Van Vorst, in Sapreme Court, Circuit. C. Esimbridge Smith appears for pulattiff; Albert Stickney for defendant.

PASSING COUNTERPEIT TRADE DOLLARS. Sarah Miller and Maggie Miller, two young German women, who were arrested Saturday for passing counterfeit trade dellars, were examined yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields and held in \$1,000 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The ball was furnished by a man who claims to be the father of the women. The prisoners sant that they received the spurious coins from a pediler to whan they gave a \$5 bill when purchasing a few little acticles. The counterfeit coins were excellent imitations of genuins trade dollars.

CHARGED WITH EIGAMY.

Thomas W. Barclay, a clerk, living at No. 7 Jane-st., was arrested on a charge of bigamy. His are wife, Adolphina, swore that she was married to him ca July 12, 1865, and evidence was produced that he was married to Loretta Magrad on December 10, 1877. Fareiny admitted marrying Loretta, but said that his first wife left him, and he did not know where she went to He wanted to know if he could not settle the case with